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FLASHBACK

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Preserving the Past for the Future

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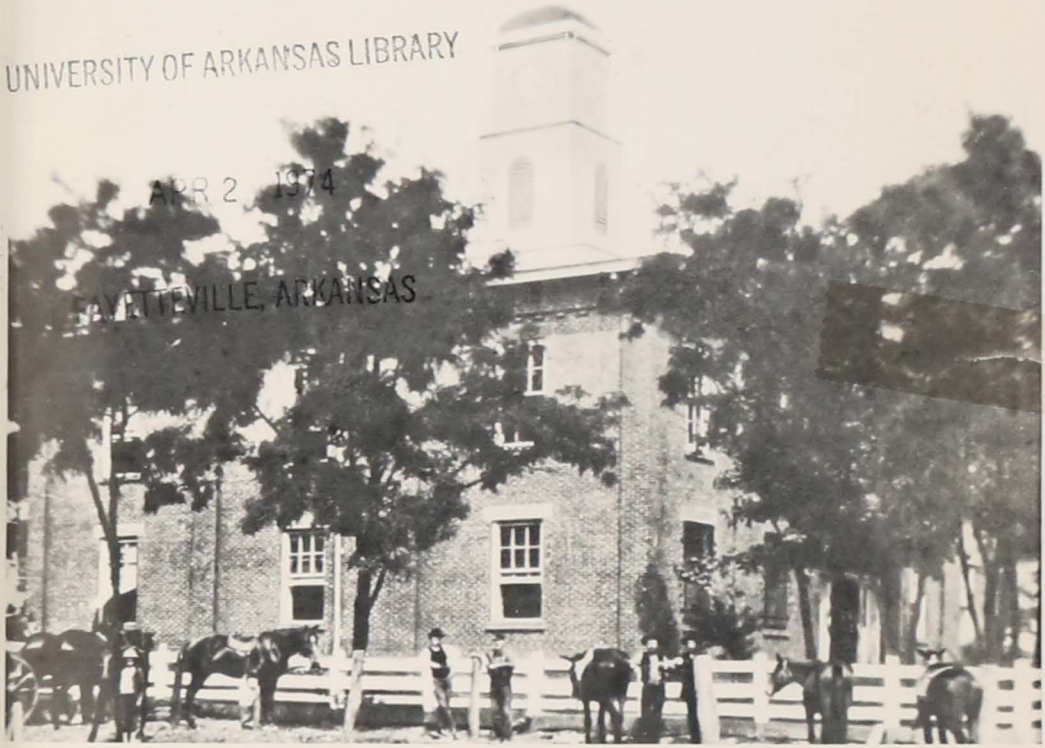

Old Washington County Courthouse
in Center of the Square

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FLASHBACK

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James Hayden Van Hoose

FAYETTEVILLE IN 1852

(The memories recaptured in this story were set down by J. H. Van Hoose, shown at left as Eminent Commander of Fayetteville Commandery of Knights Templar. He was later Grand Commander for Arkansas. A three-time mayor of Fayetteville, he here tells on March 15, 1882 of a civilization as alien from today as life on Mars: steak for 3c a pound, flour for $1.25 a hundred pounds, and potatoes for 10c a bushel: not a single butcher shop in town, but six dry goods emporiums; two hotels and a good dinner for 10c.)

Thirty years ago this day (March 8th) I came to Fayetteville to enter the store of James Sutton. Being the last addition to his large force of clerks, I knew I was to be, for a time at least, the butt of every joke that could be played upon a greeny from the country by those whose circumstances in life had given them more advantages for learning the ways of the world. But I came to stay, and made up my mind to "grin and bear it," and learn all I could. From that day to this Fayetteville has been my home. The same little pine trunk, 30x10 inches, which I brought with me, and which contained all my worldly goods and chattels except what I wore, is yet in my possession and has never been removed beyond the corporate limits of the town.

In looking back over the past 30 years I can see many changes that have taken place. Thirty years ago Fayetteville was a pretty little village of about 600 inhabitants, all of whom were prosperous and happy. Arkansas College, so ably presided over by our distinguished and learned former fellow-citizen Rev. Robt. Graham, was fast coming into notice and large numbers of boys and young men, sons of wealthy planters of the south, were sent here each year to be educated; and they contributed largely to the life and gaiety of the place. There was also a first-class Female Seminary here then, founded by Miss Sawyer, who, with such assistants as those accomplished young ladies, Miss Foster and Miss Daniels, both graduates of New England colleges, and Prof. Zelliner, and accomplished musician, added much to make

Fayetteville then famous for its educational facilities. Many beautiful young ladies from Missouri, the Indian country and south Arkansas, attended this school. These school girls and the young men of Arkansas College, together with the young men of the town and our own beautiful girls (the girls of 30 years ago were pretty, although they did not "bang" their hair) made Fayetteville society second to none in the state; in fact, from 1851 to 1861 there were very few towns in the South or West the size of ours where there could be found more prosperous business men, more gallant beaux, more charming and beautiful young ladies, better schools, or a more intelligent, industrious, happy and contented people than our own loved Fayetteville could produce.

In 1852 we elected a town council, with Col. James P. Neal as chief alderman or mayor, and Jim Ballard as town constable. It surprised a great many men when they were called upon to contribute 75c or $1 to the treasury for hitching their horses to some of the beautiful shade trees that then lined our sidewalks.

Thirty years ago there were six dry goods stores in Fayetteville, all doing a lively and profitable business. People from the King's River and War Eagle country, from Benton and Crawford counties, and the Indian Nation, bought all their goods here. James Sutton sold goods on the corner now occupied by Achard & Co. His store-room and ware-house was 30x150, and he sold immense quantities of goods and bought everything the farmers brought to him. Stirman & Dickson sold goods in a brick store-house located on the lot now occupied by the drug store of Whitlow & Lake. They, too, did a large business. S. K. Stone was selling goods in a small one-story brick on the same corner where his splendid fire-proof brick now stands. L. B. Cunningham did business in a two-story frame house on the corner where Hansard's gallery is now located. W. L. Wilson was selling goods in a frame house standing where Mulholland's grocery store is. Baker & Bishop of Van Buren, had a store here in charge of Wm. A. Watson. Merchants only bought goods then once a year, and it required about eight weeks to make the trip to New York and buy the year's goods.

All the merchants kept a general assortment of everything, even drugs and medicines. There was no regular drug store in the town until 1854, when a young doctor by the name of James Stevenson came here from Kentucky and opened a drug store in a building about where the Democrat office is located. Everybody predicted that he would soon starve out, as no man could make a living selling drugs and medicines in this town. He soon added a soda fount to his estab-

lishment, which was something new in the place, and the young folks soon began to take two glasses for 10c.

There were no regular grocery stores in the town then, but every merchant kept a general assortment of everything needed by the farmer and mechanic, the student or the lady of fashion. Our house bought thousands of wheat at 40 cents per bushel, and sold good flour at $1.25 per hundred lbs. Corn sold at 20c and meal at 25c per bushel. I remember that on a cold day in March I went into the store's cellar, measured up and loaded into a wagon 20 bushels of good sound Irish potatoes which I sold at 10c per bushel. We bought large quantities of onion buttons in the fall at $3 per bushel and sold them out at 50c per gallon in the spring. Some years we shipped onion sets to Philadelphia. Old Uncle Joe Miller, who lived one mile south of town, cultivated the castor bean and manufactured oil, which James Sutton bought at 50c per gallon and shipped to Philadelphia.

There were two groceries or saloons in the town then, one on the noted Magarrah corner, kept by our old friend, Capt. Wm. McGarrah. The old captain could neither read or write and although he sold on a credit, he was never known to make but one mistake in his charges. He had a customer charged with a cheese when it should have been a grind-stone. In making the charge on his books (a round circle) he had neglected to make the eye in the center. Capt. McGarrah was the first settler here, and was a great favorite with everybody, especially his old neighbors and friends who knew his real worth. The other saloon was kept by Bill Throckmorton, on the west side of the square.

Every man in town was his own barber for several years, but at last Joe Zillah came and created a sensation by setting up a striped pole, which, it was said, was mistaken by a certain young man, now a prominent politician in Arkansas, as a sign for a candy store. He said to his mother, with whom he had come to town: "Mamma, I'll bet that house is chock full of candy."

Little Billy Dawson opened the first confectionary here, in 1852. His shop was about where A. M. Wilson's law office now stands.

There was no butcher shop, but we had plenty to eat all the same. In 1854, I believe, Wm. Thomas opened a beef market here, during the latter part of the Summer and Fall months, selling good steak at 3 cents and roast at 2½ and he made plenty of money; but now our butchers complain that they cannot make any at 12½ cents per pound.

Hotels

There were two. One was on the corner where Kell's livery stable is, and was known as the "Byrnside House." The other stood on the South side of the street, on a lot now occupied by the lumber yard, near the Methodist church. This hotel was kept by Mr. John Onstott, and a man could get as good a dinner there for ten cents as any hungry man could wish for.

There were three blacksmith shops. One by John Lewis, which stood where Paddock's drug store is. One by John Krim, the old Dutchman, who always had his pipe in his mouth, while he hammered the iron. It did not matter whether his pipe was loaded or lighted, or right or wrong side up, but his cob pipe was ever present. The third shop was run by Jim and Dan Stone, gentlemen of color. They were good, honest darkies, and added many dimes and dollars to their master's already fast growing pile.

There were two wagon shops, one run by W. B. Taylor, now of Prairie Grove, and the other by good old Asmos Outzen, whose memory revered by all our old citizens. It was with him or present citizens, Jack McRoy and Dan Jobe, learned their trades. He made a great many wagons and they were good ones.

There was one saddlery shop on the West side of the square, just where Clifford Boles' store now is. This shop was owned and conducted by our old friend Joseph Dunlap, who is often seen now upon our streets, but with stick in hand and feeble, tottering steps. Uncle Joe allowed no man to make a better saddle than he made, and the light of his tallow candle shown through his show window at night as late as any other man's and was the first to be seen at morning, and always gleamed there before the earliest light of day had called other men to their business pursuits.

There was one shoe shop, which stood where Baum's store now stands, and upon a low bench in that shop sat old Nathan Wilcox, pegging away night and day, making as good boots or shoes as any man could wish for; his family lived in a house adjoining his shop and there, upon a bright moonlight night in July, 1853, I went in company with many other young men, to serenade James L. Carlile, Esq., who had that night married old Uncle Nathan's daughter. Clint Yell was with us, playing his flute, John McKisick with his violin playing and accompaniment to the "Old Pine Tree," which was well sung by such vocalists as myself, Jack Smith, Jack McIlroy, T. W. Pollard, W. R. Quarles, Wm. A. Watson and others, whose names I cannot now recall. They wound up the evening's entertainment by charivaring James Ballard and his wife, who for a time had been separated and had only that day agreed to kiss and make up, and I remember too how uncermoniously the boys left the yard when Ballard fired one

shot through the window. We had cake and custard at Wilcoxe's, and were offered birdshot at Ballard's, but begged to be excused as they "didn't want any in theirn."

There was one cabinet shop, which stood on the same spot of ground where Reed & Ferguson's bank now is, and Wm. M. Bowers supplied the market with tables, bedsteads, cradles and coffins.

John W. Buie and John L. Blakeley, both now citizens of our town, came here a few weeks after I did and went to work with Bowers.

There were two tailors here, W. G. Bassore and James B. Simpson. Simpson's shop stood where McIlroy's bank now stands. He was an honest man and did good work, not only on his bench, but in the Sabbath school and church, or wherever else he felt called on to go.

There was no tinner at work when I came, but H. R. Calfee opened a shop near where Baum's store now is soon afterward and in part supplied the demand for wash pans and tin cups; yet most of these articles were manufactured in Van Buren, Ark., and Springfield, Mo., and hauled here in peddlers' wagons.

There was quite a building boom started in 1852, and our resident mechanics, viz: O. M. Rieff & Bro. J. Fenn Rieff and Meck Rieff, could not do all the work, and new ones came in and took jobs and finally settled here. Among those who came soon after I came here were George D. Baker, who took a contract from Elder Robert Graham to build for him a family residence in the woods that skirted town on the northeast, and which is the same house in which I now live on College Avenue. Charles S. Hauptman, then a stranger to us all, tried his brush upon this new house. Uncle John Mayes also came to town and helped to build several houses, Edward Peer, then a young man, also assisted George D. Baker.

Artists

The first daguerreian artist who established himself here was our fellow-citizen Thomas Reynolds, and he made very good pictures of the kind. I remember well that I paid him five dollars in gold for a small daguerreotype which I yet have, and although pictures can now be made much cheaper I would not sell it back to him for the same money with ten per cent interest per annum added; and you will not blame me when I tell you that it was the picture of my little sweetheart of thirty years ago, whose rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes and beautiful form have been for many long years food for the worms of the dust,

and only her shadow remains to me. Fitzgibbon, a celebrated artist of St. Louis, came in 1854, bringing his pretty daughter, Miss Nellie, with him. She being quite pretty and smart, he soon had a good run of patronage–all the young men especially wanting their "pictures struck." Miss Nellie was also a medium and although Fayetteville always had plenty of spirits, this is the first time we ever heard them thumping and rapping our tables.

Lawyers

W. D. Reagan had his office between Suttons' and Stirman & Dickson's stores, and Jim Pettigrew had just quit clerking for Sutton and commenced reading law with Maj. Reagan. General H. F. Thomason had but recently read law with him also, and was now our prosecuting attorney. Hon. David Walker had been called to the supreme bench, and was not then in regular practice here. Col. J. P. Neal was then living here engaged in the law practice and was acknowledged as a young lawyer of much ability and promise, but he soon left here and gave up the practice. Among the young attorneys who were just beginning to make a reputation at the bar were our present United States Senator, J. D. Walker, and my brother, P. P. Van Hoose, both former students of Judge Walker. These young lawyers formed a partnership under the firm name of Walker & Van Hoose. Being unable to secure an equal divide of legal business in our circuit courts they used to ride many miles into the country to attend to some little case being tried before some country J. P. They did not choose to sit and wait for business to hunt them, but went to hunt business. Their motto was "push." There were also three other young attorneys here, young men of fine literary attainments, and who bid fair to succeed well. These were Benjamin Calihan, a Mr. Whittaker (a cousin of Col. Neal) and Clinton Yell.

As I said at the beginning of this article, I was a very green boy from the country when I came to town, and made up my mind to take all their jokes and allow them to have their fun at my expense, looking forward to a day when I would not be the last arrival from the country, when my junior would put in his appearance; and I did not have to wait long until there came another boy fresh from the country. They called him "Mid," and he played the fiddle pretty well, having taken lessons under a musician of some ability. This boy Mid commenced reading law in Reagan's office, and every night you could hear him playing his favorite tune called the "Devil's Dream," and he played it well, too. They did not get to laugh at Mid very long until he, too, was ready to join in the chorus. Judge Pittman is yet a citizen of our town and can testify to the truth of much that I have

written. T. M. Gunter came a year after I did, and us boys were a little jealous of him, for our sweethearts said he was right good-looking; but then we knew he could not marry all of them, and besides that his gentlemanly conduct soon gave us confidence in him, as he assured us that he did not wish to interfere with anyone's prior claims. Judge Lafayette Gregg was also a young lawyer just beginning his successful career in this town 30 years ago.

Doctors

Deane & Bell and T. J. & W. H. Pollard were the only practicing physicians here then.

Cole Smithson and Z. Van Hoose read medicine here soon after and went East to attend the lectures.

Preachers who were then here, are all gone, not one remaining in or near Fayetteville today.

Editors

We had none in our "little Paradise," but Wm. E. Smith came soon after. He had been trying the experiment of publishing a newspaper in Huntsville called the Mountaineer. He moved his office here and began the publication of a paper called the "Pioneer." This was the second enterprise of the kind ever attempted. The first was 40 years ago when a man named Town published a paper called the Witness.

Wm. E. Smith continued to publish the Pioneer for awhile, but was elected J. P. and gave up the project, and then our old friend Wm. Quesenbury began the publication of the Southwestern Independent which was a real spicy good paper. It was some nine years after I came here when Pettigrew & Boudinot began to publish the Arkansian, and Wm. W. Moore, father of the editors of the Democrat, began its publication which has continued ever since except during a few years of the late "unpleasantness" during which time its printers were engaged in shooting "buck and ball" instead of "paper wads" at the enemies of our Southern land.

It would make this article too long to give the names and the fate of all the men who were engaged here in active pursuits when I came a beardless boy to make my home in Fayetteville, March 8th, 1852.

It will require less space to print the names of the living than the dead, for it is a melancholy truth that the sod covers the majority of them. I would be glad to have enough of your space to make honorable mention of many, very many of the noble and liberal-hearted and honorable former citizens of Fayetteville who did so much for

our town and country and felt so great an interest in its future prosperity and development, but who died before they were permittted to see the realization of their anticipations.

Of the men of middle age who were then active men of business and who yet remain citizens of our town and county were Drs. Pollard and Deane, Col. A. M. Wilson, Presley R. Smith, Z. M. Pettigrews, S. K. Stone, Joseph Dunlap, H. G. Cardwell, W. B. Taylor, W. McIlroy.

Of those younger who were then just beginning the battle of life, were Judge L. Gregg, Senator J. D. Walker, Col. J. R. Pettigrew, Judge J. M. Pittman, T. W. Pollard, Joe Holcomb, L. L. Carlile, D. B. Jobe, H. J. McRoy, J. W. Buie, J. L. Blakeley, Wm. A. Watson, J. P. Neal, Lafayette Boone, J. T. Shelton and Whiting Washington.

Of the little boys who then played marbles on our streets, are James W. Stirman, John L. Pollard, White Walker, and Will Lewis of Cane Hill.

Of the children who wore short coats or short pants, (now I am at a loss what to say, and am afraid, for some of these children are not yet married, so I will only mention a few, in fact there are but a few.) I think Robert Wilson, Robert and Ben. Stone, Geo. Sutton, Geo. Pettigrew, Geo. North and perhaps Henry Crouch, Mary Albright, Mrs. Mary Walker, Mrs. Buckner, Mrs. McRoy, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. J. H. Cooper, Mary Sutton and Mrs. E. B. Moore, were here.

Of the ladies remaining who were then living here are Mrs. J. H. Stirman, Mrs. Dr. Pollard, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Crocket, Mrs. A. Crouch, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Cardwell, Mrs. Skelton, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Sellars, Mrs. North, Mrs. Coates, and old "Aunt Hannah" and "Aunt Betsey" Burnside. There are several honorable names I might mention who were prominent men here 30 years ago who have sought homes in other lands, but who yet no doubt love to think of happy days spent in Fayetteville, and of loved friends of former days. Among those who are yet living but far removed are Elder Robert Graham, Hon. J. M. Tebbetts, Colonel Mathew W. Leeper and Dr. W. H. Pollard.

THE JUDGE BERRY STORY

BY Thomas Rothrock
(Reprinted from the Arkansas Historical Quarterly)

The representative of the construction company was leaving the courthouse and he handed the county judge a folded piece of paper.

"What is this?" the judge asked in surprise.

"Something for your own use, judge," the construction company answered.

Unfolding the paper, the county judge saw a $750 check made out to him. An instant or so later the check, torn in pieces, was flying in the construction company's representative's face.

It was the turn of the century. The place was the old Washington county courthouse on the Fayetteville square, and Millard Berry was the county judge. The incident was characteristic of him. Normally calm and deliberate, he was quick in both anger and action when confronted by either dishonesty or injustice.

Millard Berry was born in Daviess County, Indiana, October 19, 1856, at Mayesville, four miles southeast of Washington. He was an only child of Walter E. Berry of Mason County, Kentucky, and Angeline Cross Berry of Daviess County, Indiana. His parents followed to Springdaile when their son became established there, the father passing away in 1903 and mother in 1915. At one time the father managed a small tannery in Springdale, he having learned the trade as a boy by being "bound out."

Millard Berry was educated in both public and parochial schools at Washington, Indiana, and read law with Judge James W. Ogden of that place. In 1877, at the age of 21, he was admitted to the bar before Judge Mallot, to become a law partner of Judge Ogden.

On August 14, 1878, he was married at Washington, Indiana, to Miss Mary Ida McHolland, daughter of James Thaddeus McHolland and Josephine Sleeper McHolland of that place. From this union seven children grew to maturity. Their names, given chronologically, are as follows: Thaddeus, Ethel, Walter, Helen, Hazel, Marion, and Josephine. Two children died in infancy, Bessie and Francis. The judge's life companion died September 9, 1939. During her lifetime Mrs. Berry maintained a 5-acre flower garden and bird refuge; also

a small greenhouse. She always had the backing of her husband in any of her projects. An active member of Eastern Star, she was also a faithful civic worker.

The year following his marriage, Millard Berry moved with his wife and parents to Garland, Texas, near Dallas. "Tall tales" of the Lone Star State reaching Indiana had determined him to become a cotton baron. He was 23 years of age at the time. Four years of low prices and adverse weather conditions changed his mind. Besides, his mother's health was not good. His friends later referred to him humorously as a "refugee from Texas cotton fields."

Still young, Millard Berry moved to Arkansas with his family in 1883, via the Choctaw Nation. Traveling was done by wagon and buggy, three weeks being spent on the way. It was the family's intention to settle at Fayetteville, but a housing shortage caused them to go on a few miles more to the northward. Arriving at Springdale, a house was rented on the lot where the Berry home now stands. Later the judge emphatically stated he did not plan to stay in Springdale when he came there.

At the time of the Berry family's arrival, Springdale had quite recently moved from "old town" near the present City Library to "new town" closer to the also new railroad tracks. Three buildings of "old town" still stand: the present I. O. O. F. Lodge Hall; the hospital's little "Thrift Shop" across the street from the City Library; the two-story frame structure just north of the City Library, at the time the Gladden Hotel. One day as Millard Berry was walking past the hotel, a man sailed through the air and landed almost at his feet in making a fatal plunge from the balcony.

Millard Berry's first business venture in Springdale was a partnership with John R. Harris devoted to the selling of farm machinery. A year later he made a contract with the Caldwell Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth, Kansas, for the sale of wagons and for two years traveled through Texas selling his wares. A traveling salesman's life, though, kept him from home too much so he opened an abstract office in Springdale. He had become interested in abstracting while practicing law in Indiana. At the time he opened his office, there were but 53 records in the office of the circuit clerk and recorder of Washington County.

In 1886, Millard Berry, W. H. Searcy, E. T. Caudle and others organized the Springdale Canning Company of which Berry was secretary for years. The first factory was located just behind the present building of the Hazel Fruit Supply firm on East Emma Avenue. No one in Northwest Arkansas then knew anything concerning the process of canning foods, so a manager had to be brought in. He was one

Fred Fay. Tomatoes, peaches and apples were processed. Capacity of the new plant was 3,000 cans daily; not bad for the time because each can had to be packed by hand through holes in the top of the can, then sealed individually by a soldering iron. Two years later the plant was moved to the present location of the Springdale Ice and Cold Storage plant, where the capacity was upped to 10,000 cans per day. In 1903 the canning plant went out of operation but it was the beginning of Springdale's canning industry. At the time of the food processing venture, Millard Berry was also associated with the Springdale Manufacturing Association which made furniture.

In 1895 the Lutheran Church sold a building where the "old" Central School now stands, for $2500 to the Springdale College Company, of which Millard Berry was president and C. C. Phillips secretary. Baptists had erected the two-story brick structure in 1872 for school purposes. Lutherans later used the building for both church and school. In 1898 an unusual man came to Springdale — Josiah H. Shinn. Who of Arkansas heritage and mature years has not read Shinn's history of this state? Educator, author, world traveler, former state superintendent of schools, Shinn was a native of Russellville. He acquired the building and grounds from the Springdale College Company, partly by purchase and partly by gift, and commenced a drive to raise money sufficient for a first class school. He had big visions but ran into financial difficulties as had his predecessors, and in 1901 gave up the fight. In September 1898 the "College" was opened with four teachers and 25 pupils. Enrollment increased to 80 in 1899 and to better than 100 in 1901. The "College" sponsored a football team which in 1900 played what must have been the University of Arkansas' third team, winning by a score of 11 to 0. Newspapers of the day record that "one of the university boys named Eason broke his jaw." A summer chautauqua was promoted by the "College" which brought such speakers as William Jennings Bryan. "College" was really a misnomer for the institution's courses included college preparatory work and even some grade school work. After Josiah H. Shinn's departure Millard Berry acquired the school property under foreclosure. Under his leadership and with the assistance of other school board members, the first public free high school in Springdale was opened in the fall of 1901.

Springdale's earliest telephone was an acoustic one, ¼ mile long between the Springdale Roller Mill and B. F. Deaver's store. It operated on much the same principal as a tin can phone used by youngsters. Millard Berry installed the first electric telephone in Springdale. In the spring of 1896 he bought two telephones from the Dunlap Construction Company of Springfield, Missouri. One he put in his home and the other at the Berry Abstract office in the rear of the Bank of Spring-

dale building which was located where the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company's office is now. Yielding to pressure from friends, Berry soon installed a 5-drop switchboard in his office. He was the operator when there, and when he was not there there was no operator. When the switchboard reached 25 drops, Charles Sanders was employed as operator. Soon there was a 50 drop switchboard and Springdale's telephone system was already born.

At that time Millard Berry was operating an abstract office in Fayetteville as well as Springdale. Traveling between the towns in those days consumed time and made him late in getting home at evening. Soon the Berry telephone lines were creeping down the road to the county seat. When the posts reached Fayetteville's city limits, permission was obtained from the city council to connect with the Fayetteville exchange. Springdale's switchboard had by now outgrown the abstract office, so was moved upstairs in 1899. Berry next built a line to Rogers and installed an exchange at that place, with an extension running to Bentonville. He then purchased an already existing line to Seligman, Missouri. East to Huntsville via Sonora, Spring Valley and Hindsville ran the lines. The North Arkansas Telephone Company was organized with Millard Berry as president, James W. Dupree as vice president, and J. P. Deaver as secretary-treasurer. C. G. Dodson and S. H. Slaughter also had interests. Capital stock was at $25,000. Telephones were good for a 500-mile circuit. From Fayetteville, the North Arkansas Telephone Company ran a line over the "hump" to Alma, where it made connections with the Bell System. Bell bought the North Arkansas Telephone Company in 1915 and Millard Berry was out of the "phone" business.

Religiously, Millard Berry was non-denominational. Politically, he was a Democrat but would break party lines to vote for the best man. His first public services were as justice of the peace and as Springdale's fourth mayor. In 1900, he was elected county judge of Washington County, serving two terms. During his first year in office, Judge Berry succeeded in having a 3 mill tax levied to provide funds for a new courthouse. A sum of $100,000.00 was appropriated and the location left to Judge Berry. The location of the old courthouse, a 60 feet square building in the center of Fayetteville's square, was abandoned due to the fact that iron-shod wagon wheels passing over cobblestone streets disturbed sessions of the court. The new courthouse was completed in 1904 and the old location given to the Federal Government for a post office site. Judge Berry built bridges over White River and greatly improved the county roads. He conceived the idea of placing

the county farm on a self-sustaining basis by planting a commercial orchard; but this latter project was neglected by his successors.

The judge was chairman of Springdale's first water commission in June, 1901. A crude water plant was built below the present site of the American Legion Hut where Springdale's old light plant was later located. Perhaps a dozen users, stores, were supplied for a year; then the plant ceased operation and Springdale was without any water system till 1922.

Judge Berry was a charter member of the Springdale Community Club (later the Chamber of Commerce); served his time as Master of Springdale Lodge 316 F. & A. M.; helped found Springdale's New Era Lodge I. O. O. F. in November, 1891; was member of Knights of Pythias; W. O.W.; Eastern Star; Rebekahs. With the I. O. O. F. he served as Noble Grand.

Millard Berry retired only two years before his death on January 14, 1945, at the age of 88 years and 3 months. He passed away at the home on North Main Street where he had resided more than 60 years.

As previously stated, he was a man normally calm and deliberate but quick to anger whenever either dishonesty or injustice confronted him. He resented anyone's trying to hurry him. Whatever he did, he did well. He was an avid reader, especially of history and philosophy, and kept a splendid 2,000 volume library of his own. In reading he made notes in the margin of the pages, nearly rewriting some books in this manner. He loved music and did all he could to develop the musical talents of his children who rewarded him by organizing a family orchestra. Possessed of a good sense of humor, he was not inclined to worry. The children could well nigh tear down the house but he would read on, seemingly unaware of the distraction. Once his wife tried to rouse him by informing him that the roof was going to leak through onto his precious books. Little attention did he pay to her but the books, somehow, did not get wet.

He purchased a telescope to look at the stars and a microscope to study tiny plant and animal life. To the end of his days he loved nature and like to see things grow. At no time was he happier than when wandering over the farm lands he and his son, Walter, owned in the Hickory Creek community northeast of Springdale.

Being very busy till well along in years, he had more time for his grandchildren than for his children. He derived great pleasure out of reading to them. Uncle Remus stories were a favorite and the grandchildren were as much entertained by their grandfather's hearty laughs as they were by the stories.

Despite his business connections, Judge Berry was never a true business man. He actually cared little for money. Never was he known to send a client a statement. He was interested in progress and this led to much pioneering and experimentation on his part.

- w c h s -

COONING A LOG

In the early years the settlers of Washington County were sometimes caught away from home by a heavy downpour of rain. The small creeks and branches became torrents, and folks were delayed sometimes for hours until they went down.

Normal travel was by horseback or wagon or buggy, and on foot. The vehicles crossed down on the shoals if the water was not too swift, but sometimes the light buggy or wagon was washed downstream and people were drowned.

On foot, the crossing was no great problem. The pioneer usually had an ax along and any convenient tree could be felled to fall across the branch. He chopped some of the limbs away and crossed on the fallen trunk.

Those who were afraid of this method of crossing could sit astraddle of the log, inching themselves along with the hands as they sat upright, or hugged the log closely.

It was called cooning. One early day preacher was called COONROD instead of Conrad.

PYEATTE NOTES

(From notes compiled by Kenneth Randolph Pyeatte of Memphis, Tennessee October 27, 1927, a copy now in possession of Frances Pyeatte Seargent, Denver, Colorado.)

1. Jacob Pyeatte, born about 1700, Guilford Courthouse, Guilford County, N. C. Died? Married 1723, Jean Paul, born about 1700.
2. Jacob Pyeatte, born Nov. 18, 1725, Guilford Co., N. C.
3. John Pyeatte, born June 26, 1735, killed in action, battle of Camden, Aug. 16, 1780.
4. Rebecca Pyeatte, Jan. 1, 1737
5. Peter Pyeatte, Feb., 1740
6. Mary Pyeatte, Date unknown
7. Daughter, name unknown, Feb. 8, 1745
8. Martha Pyeatte, April 18, 1747

The above was gleaned from an old Bible, once in the possession of the late Mrs. Martha Pyeatte Blake, who lived near Morrow in Washington County, Arkansas, which possibly passed to the hands of her son, according to John Pyeatte, the Revolutionary War soldier who married Jane Blair. The Pyeattes who settled at Cane Hill, Arkansas early in the 19th century are descended from this pair.

John Pyeatte (3) and Jane Blair children:

9. Major Jacob Pyeatte, born 1760, died 1844, married Margaret Finley 1790.
10. James Pyeatte, born 1768, died 1844, married Catherine Finley, sister of Margaret. (These two sisters came from Ireland to find freedom in new world.)
11. Peter Pyeatte, lived at Charleston, S. C. in 1838.
12. Martha Pyeatte, married unknown (White?)

Major Jacob Pyeatte (9) is buried on the old Bean farm, formerly Maxwell farm, at Cane Hill, Washington County, Arkansas. Margaret Finley, born in Ireland, died January 1, 1822 at Cadron, Pulaski County, Arkansas. Children:

13 John Pyeatte, born 1792, died Jan. 28, 1823, married Martha (Patsy) Carnahan
14. Katherine, born 1795
15. Mary, born 1798, died 1832; married Samuel Carnahan
16. Andrew, born 1800.
17. Jane, born 1802, died 1832; married Smith Kellem
18. Jacob Pyeatte, born 1804

Jacob (9) and his brother James (10) were bound out to learn the bell-making trade and other iron work (their father did this before he fell in the battle of Camden). They became makers, for a time at least, of stock or cattle bells. Some of the bells they made dangled from the necks of grazing cattle in the country near Cane Hill as

late as the 1870s. A small bell made by the brothers is at present in the possession of Ewing P. Pyeatte, a banker of Fayetteville, Arkansas (1936). After their apprenticeship, they became cattle buyers driving herds to market at Charleston.

Jacob joined the army of George Rogers Clark. It seems probable that he did this early in the Revolutionary War, when Colonel, later General, Clark made a recruiting drive through the Carolinas. Records are preserved in the War Department of his service with Clark's Illinois Regiment. A payroll now in the possession of Clara B. Eno, State Registrar D.A.R., Van Buren, Arkansas, lists the names of Jacob and James Pyeatte with the Clark Regiment. Although he was but 16 when the Declaration of Independence was signed, early Arkansas records speak of him as Major Jacob Pyeatte, which, combined with family records, tradition and other evidence, afford reasonable proof that he attained this rank. (He is listed as Major Jacob Pyeatte). Taken into consideration with the hardships of Clark's Vincennes campaign, which are traditional wherever severe military conditions are discussed, and his extreme youth, Jacob Pyeatte's attainment of the rank of a field officer is truly remarkable.

Jacob and James, with their wives and children, left the neighborhood of the Gasper Creek Presbyterian Church in Logan County, Ky. in 1809. The families of John and James Carnahan and several others who had migrated to Logan County late in the 18th century, settled in the Cherokee country near the present Huntsville, Alabama. A treaty with the federal government guaranteed the Indians possession of the ground on which the Pyeattes had settled, and they had to look for another home. Jacob Pyeatte, astride his horse and with a fine rifle in his hand, was the scout to find a new place. They came by flatboat, containing all movable effects of the party, which was poled and floated down the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They arrived at the mouth of the White River May 15, 1811, four months on the journey, and in due time boarded a keelboat which took home seekers.

Up White River to the "Cut Off" they went, and from there by the channel to the Arkansas River. Landing at Arkansas Post, then capital of the newly-established Territory, they found three natives of the U.S.A., the rest consisting of French and Quapaw Indians. John Billingsley, a member of the Pyeatte party, gave the inhabitants of Arkansas Post their first sight of a wagon.

Judge Wm. F. Pope came to Arkansas as a territorial official in 1832, and in his "Early Days in Arkansas", page 83, writes that about Jan. 1, 1807, Major Jacob Pyeatte of Georgia (various writers have confused the Carnahans who came from Georgia with the Pyeattes)

who had been an officer in the American army in the Revolution, came after the close of the war with his brother James and several other families from Georgia and East Tennessee to make new homes in the recently acquired possessions west of the Mississippi River. Pope says they brought with them their servants, household effects, horses, mules, cattle, farming implements, making the journey through an almost impassable wilderness, crossing at Memphis to strike the Indian trail that led them to the site of the present town of Batesville.

Major Jacob Pyeatte with his neighbors opened a road from Crystal Hill and Cadron to Arkansas Post. They followed the Arkansas River for about 50 miles from Crystal Hill where they struck an Indian Trail and went on to Arkansas Post. Nutall mentions this road in his journals, "Early Western Travels." It was about 150 miles long, this first road in Arkansas, and became a link between Memphis through Little Rock, to Fort Smith, a military road.

The Pyeattes remained at Arkansas Post until the first part of 1812, and then went by keelboat to the present site of Little Rock. Not a tree had been cut from the area which is now the capital of Arkansas.

It was a good trapping ground and, as much of their food was obtained in this way, they moved to the mouth of Palarm River, about 15 miles above the present city of Little Rock, where they settled. Rev. John Carnahan, father of Samuel and James, visited the settlement in 1813, held a preaching service in the home of Jacob Pyeatte, administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and baptised Jemima Pyeatte (infant daughter of James and Catherine Pyeatte) and five communicants: Jacob Pyeatte and his wife Margaret, James and Catherine Pyeatte, and officiating minister. About 1815 Jacob Pyeatte and some of his settlers moved up the river and established a settlement at the mouth of Cadron Creek, supposed to be nearly 23 miles above Crystal Hill. Records show that some time later, Jacob Pyeatte moved to the town he had established, probably about 1819. His wife Margaret died at Cadron in 1822.

A ferry was established for the flow of immigrants to this section about this time, most of them on horseback and some with wagons. He had to build a larger boat to accommodate the increasing business. Major Gibson of the U. S. Army in the latter part of 1815 visited the Pyeatte settlement at Crystal Hill and it was he who gave them the first news of the War of 1812.

Crystal Hill was the first village community in Pulaski County and become a post office in 1820. About 1819, President Monroe appointed James Miller as Governor of the Territory. Peter Pyeatte, son of John,

married Betsy Miller, daughter of James, ancestor of William R. Miller, a later governor of Arkansas. Pyeattetown, a settlement founded by Jacob Pyeatte, was presented as a site for the capital of Arkansas Territory in 1820. Governor Miller tried to have it established but failed. The vicinity is still called Pyeatte Township, but it is off the paved highway and there are only a few voters in the precinct. The old brickyard is still in evidence, but it was abandoned and sold for taxes long before 1850.

In 1815, John Carnahan, who was then a "licensed exhorter" of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, united in marriage his daughter Martha and John Pyeatte.

Jacob Pyeatte was Coroner of Pulaski County 1819-20 (reported by J. B. Higgins, Secretary of State, in 1926).

Land Entry Book, U. S. Land Office, Batesville, shows entries of land made by James Pyeatte 1822; Jacob Pyeatte 1822-23; John Pyeatte 1822; Samuel Carnahan 1822 — all in the Crystal Hill neighborhood.

WILL OF JOHN PYEATTE

(Death caused by extreme cold while traveling on the prairie)

In the name of God, — I John Pyeatte do make my last will and testament, being mindful of my mortality and in my senses. First I resign my soul in the hands of my Creator from whence it came, hoping and believing in a remission of my sins. First I desire that my wife, Patsy, and my brother Peter Pyeatte shall superintend my estate. My will and request is that the land I live on and hold must not be sold, but kept and preserved for my heirs. Also, the negro girl not be sold, but together the land and all my personal estate, to be equally divided in share and share alike. The stock, such as cattle and horses, may be sold together with anything belonging to my farm for the better maintenance and education of my children, except land and the negro girl named Lidda. After my wife Patsy obtains her third, which I do will and bequeath her after my just debts are paid, the remainder and remains of all to be equally divided between my children share and share alike. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal.

Witnesseth:
John Carnahan
H. P. Pyeatte
An. Roland

Seal with my Seal
John Pyeatte

In the presence of: Jan. 20, day of our Lord, 1823 by John Carnahan and H. P. Pyeatt. Sworn to in open court, this the 4th day of March, A.D. 1823 Sam Anderson, Clerk.

Will of John Pyeatt, Dec.'d, filed and recorded March 4, 1823. Recording Will — 25 — by Sam Anderson, Clerk.

The Arkansas Gazette, the first newspaper in Arkansas, was not published until November 1819. The issue of December 31, 1822 gives an account of the marriage of Petter Pyeatt of Independence County to Mary Miller of Pulaski County (Rev. John Carnahan.) The Gazette also gives an account of the death of Mrs. James Pyeatt of Pyeatt Township, Pulaski County, March 15, 1834. On April 18, 1837, appears an account of the death of Polly Pyeatt, second wife of James, which occurred April 10, 1837. In May it gives an account of the death of James Pyeatt of Pulaski County which occurred April 24, 1837 at Cane Hill, Washington County, Arkansas.

About a year before the Pyeatte colony began to move to Cane Hill, Guilford Pylant and James Buchanan came to Cane Hill searching for a "goodly land" for the people at Crystal Hill who wished to leave the river country. Guilford Pylant "Uncle Pylant" was a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, a missionary.

The Pyeattes, Carnahans and others of their party left Crystal Hill in 1827. They went in keel boats and anchored a short time at the Dardanelle Rock. The weather with the spring rains must have made their journey extremely slow for they were several months making the trip. Continuing, they landed one mile below the present town of Van Buren, then a cane brake. From here the party came on pack horses to Cane Hill, arriving in March 1827 in a heavy rain storm. Cane Hill was unsettled except for those first two families. They depended upon wild game for the meat. Although the buffalo had been pressed farther west by the tide of civilization, there was an abundance of deer, turkey, bear, squirrel and wild chickens. Having left another part of the party at Crystal Hill to come later, we can visualize the first carefully storing sufficient meat for both, part of them building rude cabins in which to live, which were firmly and securely constructed of logs and stones. Lest the precious grain be stripped from the fields by roving animals, they anxiously patrolled the fields. The housewives had tin ovens over log fires in which to prepare the food.

The second party arrived about November 1827. The Hagwoods, Carvins, Billingsleys, Porter Pyeatte and family, and others made up this party. They camped about where Morrow Town now stands, and it was here that John Billingsley died. A runner was sent on to Cane Hill that night. His was the first death among the settlers at Cane Hill. He was buried on the Maxwell homestead and there was begun the first graveyard for white people in northwest Arkansas. There are many unmarked graves in this old graveyard. Billingsley left to carry on his religious work his wife, Martha (Aunt Matty), and a daughter born in 1800 who married William Maxwell. The daughter, Anne, and her husband rest in the old cemetery with marked graves. Aunt Matty was a woman preacher. She lived at Cane Hill until about 1840 when she went to Texas, supposedly Ellis County, where she lived to the age of 104. Her friends later erected a monument to her memory and her wonderful work. McDonald, on page 11 in the history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, describes her work.

In August of 1828, the Rev. J. M. Blair organized the first Cane Hill church. In October, Rev. John Carnahan organized the first Sunday School in the home of James Buchanan and there were 30 members of the school. Samuel Carnahan who came to Arkansas Post with the Pyeattes, was the first Superintendent. He served for 20 years and during that time was absent only twice and then because of deaths in his own family. At the age 57, John Carnahan returned to Tennessee to be ordained by the Elk Presbytery, and then returned to Arkansas. He continued preaching west of the Mississippi River for 12 or 15 years. He died at Cane Hill in 1840 and was buried in the stone enclosure of the old graveyard on the Maxwell homestead (which later became the Bean farm). He was a Revolutionary War soldier and served with Green's army as a teamster. His second wife, "Lame Aunt Polly" Mary, daughter of James and Katherine Pyeatte, is buried at his side. Next to her is the grave of Major Jacob Pyeatte, and beside it is the tomb of little Jane Carnahan, daughter of Samuel. It is he who had the rock enclosure made. Buried in it are his father and step-mother, his father-in-law and his daughter.

There is a tradition that the father of Rev. John Carnahan was killed at Braddock's defeat near the present site of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the French and Indian War. The graves of Major Jacob Pyeatte and Rev. John Carnahan have been marked by the D. A. R. These markers were inscribed with the names of Capt. Jacob Pyeatte and Lt. John Carnahan as the war record at Washington showed them

to be. (The Carnahans came from North Ireland. Rev. John Carnahan is thought to have been born in Virginia in 1756. This would make him about 57 years old when he first came to Crystal Hill.

Some of the Pyeatte descendants settled in and about Cane Hill; others went out to stranger parts of the West. In Prairie Grove, a few miles from Cane Hill, descendants of this family still live.

19. Finis Ewing Pyeatte, born July 11, 1816; died October 21, 1857; married July 28, 1836 Elizabeth Maxwell
20. Pauline Pyeatte, born 1822, married Eddey Maxwell.

Finis E. Pyeatte and Elizabeth Maxwell, Pauline Pyeatte and Eddey Maxwell were married in a double ceremony.

Martha, the widow of John Pyeatte (13), later married her husband's cousin, Andrew F. Pyeatte born 1801, and had John B. Pyeatte, married Sarah Maxwell

Jemima B. Pyeatte, married Frank Woodruff.

After Andrew's death, Martha married for the third time, Jeff Cabe and had

Margaret B. Cabe, married John Norwood

Jane B. Cabe, married Willis Polson.

The children of Finis Ewing Pyeatte (19) and Elizabeth Maxwell were:

John Cunningham Pyeatte, born Sept. 8, 1837; died July 16, 1888; married Julia Ann West

William H. Pyeatte, born Sept, 18, 1839; died Dec. 18, 1922

Jacob Preston Pyeatt, born Mar. 22, 1841; died Dec. 14, 1910

In 1861, John C. Pyeatte joined the terrific struggle that was tugging at the center of United States. He was a member of Reefs Co. Cav., Gordons Regt., Cable Division; prisoner of war from 1863 to 1865. He was exchanged and discharged at the close of the war. He witnessed the last battle at Mobile, but was an invalid because of having had smallpox from which he never fully recovered, being stricken while in St. Louis, sent to the hospital on Island No. 10; moved to several prisons but continued invalid and was unable to care for himself when the war was closed. He entered the service and was captured at Rhea, Arkansas while at home on a visit to his mother in 1863. He was first taken to prison at Fayetteville, Arkansas, but after a few weeks was moved to Alton, Illinois.

John C. Pyeatte married Julia Ann West (born March 9, 1848; died Oct. 11, 1933, and their children were:

Robert Ewing Pyeatt, born Oct. 6, 1870

Elizabeth A. Pyeatt, July 16, 1868, married J. H. Zellner (died Oct. 28, 1891). Mrs. Zellner was living in Prairie Grove in 1953.

Audley Pyeatt, born Dec. 29, 1876; died Jan. 15, 1877
John Samuel Pyeatt, born Sept. 29, 1874; married Myra Syrena Loy March 20, 1912
Martha Ann Pyeatt, born Oct. 5, 1878; married D. N. McCormick, Nov. 26, 1902
Emmett Pyeatt, born Aug. 22, 1883; married Iva Jones Aug. 22, 1923
Wallace C. Pyeatt, born Oct. 25, 1886.

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Robert Ewing Pyeatte, born Oct. 6, 1870; married Lillie Woodruff
Ewing Phillip Pyeatte, born April 29, 1900, married Dec. 8, 1922 to Lillian Harrison, born May 19, 1903. Children: Wayne Woodruff Pyeatte, born Sept. 27, 1924
John Jasper Pyeatte, born Jan. 20, 1907; married Marjorie Guinn Bott, born Nov. 12, 1912, McCurtain, Okla.
Elizabeth A. Pyeatte, born July 16, 1868, married John Herman Zellner, born May 18, 1868. Their children:
Julia Zellner, born Aug. 1, 1893; married Sept. 16, 1920 to Mack Franklin Thompson, born July 3, 1888. Children Herman Franklin Thompson, born Oct. 6, 1923, Betty Ann Thompson, born Aug. 27, 1925.
John Samuel Pyeatte, born Sept. 29, 1874; married March 20, 1912 Myra Syrena Loy. Their children:
Frances Edith Pyeatte, born Jan. 14, 1913; married Raymond Elwood Sargeant, Sept. 20, 1933. Their child: Polly Sargeant, born March 11, 1936.
Martha Elizabeth Pyeatte, born Sept. 2, 1915
John Samuel Pyeatte, Jr., born April 1, 1931.
Martha Ann Pyeatte, born Oct. 5, 1878, married Nov. 26, 1902 to Dorsey Newton McCormick, born Oct. 30, 1866. Their children: Robert Samuel McCormick, born Aug. 24, 1903; died June 23, 1917, Heyden Dorsey McCormick, born June 10, 1909, Kenneth Pyeatte, born Jan. 23, 1919.
Emmett Pyeatte, born Aug. 22, 1883, married Aug. 22, 1923 to Mrs. Jones, had an adopted daughter:
Florence Jones Pyeatte, married Louis C. Nelson, had Frank McDonald Nelson
Wallace C. Pyeatte, born Oct. 25, 1886, married Oct. 3, 1930, Francesca Von Piontrowski.

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William H. Pyeatte, born Sept. 18, 1839, died Dec. 18, 1922, married Elizabeth W. Barrington, and their children were:

Mary Kate Pyeatte, born Sept. 26, 1869, married Mr. Jaggers, two children: Beulah and William.

Maude Elizabeth Pyeatte, born Sept. 12, 1874; died Oct. 16, 1875.

Bennie Ewing Pyeatte, born Apr. 28, 1872, died March, 1930, married Nannie Fisher who died 1930; their children: Grace, Madge and Elizabeth.

William Emil Pyeatte, born Sept. 26, 1875, married Stella Richert. Children: Doc, Earl and Mary.

Sarah Elizabeth, born Feb. 15, 1879, died Sept. 1905, married Douglass Dowdy. One child: Edith.

John Maxwell Pyeatte, born March 10, 1881, married Fannie Montgomery, Children: Hayden, Mildred and Harris.

Hugh Barrington Pyeatte, born Sept. 28, 1883, married Lena Strange. Children: Roy, Loy and Ray.

James Herbert Pyeatte, born Apr. 9, 1886, married Jan. 11, 1911 to Nora Margaret Neal, born Sept. 25. 1885. Children: William Thomas Pyeatte, born Jan. 13, 1913, died Feb. 25, 1923; Margaret Ann Pyeatte, born Nov. 14, 1914.

Frank Charley Pyeatte, born Apr., 21, 1886, married Cal Shumate.

Henry Lee Pyeatte, born Aug. 14, 1890, married 1916 Polly Minervia Jones. Children: Mary Edith Pyeatte, born Novb. 15, 1916, Maxine Elizabeth Pyeatte, Feb. 25, 1918, Martha Lee Pyeatte, May 23, 1920; Polly Ruth Pyeatte, Aug. 11, 1922; Billy Hugh Pyeatte, Aug. 28, 1928, died June 4, 1933; Frank Barrington Pyeatte, June 10, 1932; Ronald Jones Pyeatte, Nov. 22, 1934; Donald Jones Pyeatte, Nov. 22, 1934, died Dec. 22, 1934.

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Jacob Preston Pyeatte, born Mar. 22, 1841, died Dec. 14, 1910, married Eliza Lucindia Kerr (born Aug. 15, 1851, died. Oct. 15, 1927) on Mar. 8, 1873.

Their children were:

Samuel Claude Pyeatte, born Mar. 13, 1874, married Lizzie Ray. Their children:

Esta Elizabeth Pyeatte, born Oct. 5, 1903, married June 3, 1923 to G. E. Swift. Their children: Dorothy Letitia Swift, born Oct. 18, 1924, died 1932; George Edward Swift Jr., born Oct. 22, 1930; Jesse Dan and Betty Ann Swift (twins) born Oct. 5, 1932; Paul B. Swift, born July 14, 1926.

Claude Preston Pyeatte, born Dec. 12, 1905, married on June 4, 1928 to Audry Lamb. One child: Ina Vivian Pyeatte, born April 13, 1931.

Frederick Ewing Pyeatte, born Dec. 26, 1876, married on Feb. 7, 1903 to Emma Brown. Their children:

Frederick Ewing Pyeatte, born Jan. 22, 1904, married Ruth Fagan. Children: Nancy Pyeatte, born June 17, 1929; Frederick Ewing Pyeatte, Jr., born June 4, 1932; Susan Pyeatte, born Nov. 15, 1933.

Doris Rebecca Pyeatte, born Nov. 17, 1912.

Jesse Eugene Pyeatte, born Jan. 20, 1878, married July 20, 1913 to Bess Jones.

Leota Bernice Pyeatte, born Nov. 3, 1880, died Nov. 4, 1919, married on May 27, 1906 to Frank Council. Children: Joe Pyeatte Council, born Jan. 20, 1910; Frances Eliza Council, born July 26, 1912; Mary Council, born Oct. 1913, married Cecil Smith in 1934.

Robert Bertram Pyeatte, born Nov. 16, 1883, married Grace Davis. One child: May Elise Pyeatte, born May 15, 1912, married Max Herbert Condon, born 1912.

Mary Elizabeth Pyeatte, born June 30, 1886, married Drue C. Wilkes, divorced Nov. 1933.

Marteen Pyeatte, born March 22, 1888, married Henry C. Magruder. One child: Henry Preston Magruder, born Jan. 21, 1918.

Milton Alexander Pyeatte, born Mar. 21, 1890, married Mar. 8, 1922 to Gladys Carl. One child: Marianne

Edward Ralph Pyeatte, born Aug. 24, 1892, married Mabel Hubbard. One child: Jacob Peter Pyeatte, born April 26, 1920.

The Washington County Historical Society has received from Jean Crawford Sharpe and William Ernest Crawford (a member of WCHS since 1957) the original diploma received by their grandmother Lizzie J. Van Hoose upon her graduation from the Fayetteville Female Seminary June 27, 1861. This fragile and valuable document is presently being preserved, but the above photograph is of an identical diploma issued on July 4, 1861 to Miss Mary M. Stone. The Society is deeply grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Sharpe for this heart-warming gift.

MISS SOPHIA SAWYER AND HER SCHOOL

by Pat Donat

(There is an unexplained break in the continuity of Miss Sawyer's letters to Greene and the next one of record is dated two years later, Jan. 27, 1845, and Miss Trimble is again the author of the first with a postscript added later by Miss Sawyer.)

Miss Trimble tells of the laying of the cornerstone for the Far West Seminary. She attributes the land grant for the school to Walker but was in error since this Mount Comfort school was erected on the farm of Solomon Tuttle.

The Far West Seminary, incorporated Nov. 30, 1844 was conceived earlier than its incorporation by the Rev. C. Washburn. In the May 1844 issue of "The Home Missionary" he reported:

"Since my last report I have been called to deliver several public addresses upon the subject of education. I have also engaged with others in the enterprise of putting a collegiate institution into operation

in this section of the state. The college is to be called "Far West Seminary" and to be located in Washington County. A Board of Visitors, of which I am the presiding officer, and a Board of Trustees have been appointed. We have already obtained considerable donations in land and other property; and have agreed to erect a brick edifice, to commence the institution as soon as practicable. My heart is very much set upon this enterprise and I am greatly encouraged to hope we may succeed."

In the October 1844 issue of the same publication he states: "On the Fourth (July 4) we laid the corner stone of the Far West Seminary with appropriate exercises and ceremonies. A large assembly was convened, and testified a deep interest in the exercises of the day. A good impression was made. The edifice, fifty-two and a half by twenty-tree feet, two stories high of brick, on a good stone foundation, is to be completed by Christmas. This building is designed ultimately for a preparatory school, but will be used as a college building till others can be erected. This will indeed be the Far West Seminary. We commend it to the prayers and patronage of Christians in the eastern and middle states. Above all, we commend it to God, and pray and trust, by his blessing, it will be built up and become a valuable handmaid to his glorious Gospel."

In May 1845 Washburn reports a charter has been obtained.

"Since my last report I have been called by the Board of Trustees of the Far West Seminary to visit the State Legislature in session at Little Rock for the purpose of procuring a charter for the seminary. My journey was successful; we have obtained a good charter. I was absent on this journey a little more than a month. During that time my regular appointments were suspended but I had opportunity to perform even more appropriate missionary labor than if I had remained at home."

The Far West Seminary building burned Feb. 27, 1845 before it opened. The remains were purchased by Robert Mecklin who completed the building and started the Ozark Institute. It seems strange at this late date that Washburn failed to mention the destruction of the building when he made his May report to the Home Missionary.

In the following letter, Miss Sawyer is obeying the injunction to set her house in order and relates she has devoted the house, lot and all personal property to the church to be placed in Greene's hands. Miss Sawyer's will, which was probated in Washington County after her death in February 1854, is dated in April 1852 so she apparently re-wrote it, but did not change its provisions since the property went to Greene at her death.

Female Seminary, Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1845

Rev. David Greene, Mission House
Boston, Mass.
Rev. and Very Dear Sir,

Though I have no familiar acquaintance or verbal intercourse with you still as it is Miss Sawyer's desire, I commence a letter to you with pleasure.

She is now prostrated on a bed of bodily suffering — such as has called forth sympathy from (those) she expected no expression of sympathetic feelings. The scholars likewise, have manifested a tender regard for her bodily infirmities. She is still teaching — she has a small school which she took to afford her an opportunity of visiting and studying. She has no girls from the Nation this Winter — they will spend these three months at home as an intermission from their studies and be prepared to return in the Spring. The eighteenth of last December she closed a session of eight months, during which the school was large and very perplexing. I assisted her to the utmost of my ability in the school. I also did the greater part of the writing. I am going to school to Miss Sawyer this Winter and studying Rhetorick, Grammar, Arithmetick, Watts (?) on the Mind, History, also reading and writing. We have in our school this Winter three boys from a family who reside at the extremity of the town; the husband and stay of that family killed a man at Ft. Gibson in self defence and to preserve his life he, with brother-in-law fled to Texas where the family purpose going in a few months. The oldest boy is fifteen years old. When he applied to Miss S. for instruction she told him it was probable he could teach her, but on coming she found he had forgotten and in his reviews she is a great assistance to him. He will leave for Philadelphia next Monday where he designs going to school. His nephew will also go to Ft. Towson where his Mother resides. The family in general is very intelligent and even the smallest boy has more knowledge of many things than a great many men.

Perhaps you have forgotten, if you have, let me introduce to your acquaintance a tender brother, who wrote you some years ago while under the care of Miss Sawyer — he has grown from childhood to almost manhood and I am pleased to say his mind has grown with his body; he is still pursuing his studies of Latin and Greek. He goes to school to Mr. Lynde at Cane Hill, who is supposed to be a very capable teacher — Mr. Lynde thought brother applied himself too closely to his books and to remedy this he is riding this Winter for his health. I saw him a few weeks since, he told me his health was

improving every day — and he was gaining strength very fast. He expects to go to the Cumberland College in Lebanon, Tennessee in the Spring. The people of Arkansas are endeavoring to establish a College a few miles distant from this place. The land was donated by Mr. Walker, a resident of this place, distinguished for his energy in acquiring and his generosity in giving. He has a heart open to every generous feeling of humanity and a hand ready to dispense to those who want part of the blessings he enjoys himself. On the 4th of July last the cornerstone was laid, a large dinner given and several speeches were delivered. Mr. Washburn — perhaps you have heard of him, a man renowned for his piety — has visited Little Rock for the purpose of procuring a charter for the "Far West Seminary."

He will leave for the East to obtain means to assist in building and sustaining it, where, perhaps you may have the pleasure of an intercourse with this excellent man.

I will now close this short epistle by saying I shall be happy to receive a letter from you at any time.

Adieu for the present
Martha C. Trimble

Female Sem. Fayetteville, Feb. 11th, 1845

Rev. and Dear Sir,

My long silence has arisen from a disposition not to intrude upon your time, while, from my labours, I had no claim to your sympathy and direction. You see from the young ladies' writing that my school is still continued at this place. God deals with me in this respect, as he teaches us to ask for our daily bread, not giving me a promise to its permanent continuance; but at the opening of each term sends me an overwhelming labor, and responsibility in the number and character of pupils. This with the anxiety and irritability of my temperament has made inroads on my constitution, which often tells me to "set thy house in order; for thou shalt die." In obeying this (ad) monition I have devoted the house, lot and all personal property to the Church, to be placed in your hands to be spent in the education of some one of your children, whom the parents shall judge the most promising for usefulness. The $100 due the Board I have been unable to collect though in sure hands, such has been the pressure of business in money affairs. Dishonest men having availed themselves of the Bankrupt and stay law, etc. etc. In some cases, I have lost, in others payment has been delayed, but secured. I hope to collect sufficient to pay the principal the coming season. We have repeated calls for money to aid infant Church etc. here. The most I do is to give instruction, etc. where the pupil is unable to pay.

I decided once, in view of my health, to go South this Winter, but circumstances connected with my employment led me to remain here with a small school and try to find rest in study and in visiting my friends here occasionally, but I have not found myself able to do in this what I had hoped. At my age and with my ignorance, it is not easy to solve problems in Euclid. O! the mental misery of not being able to see the whys and wherefores in mathematics and arithmetic. Do dear sir, educate your children by the cultivation of all their powers, that they may escape the misery I feel in age arising from want of early culture. Life is too short to gain knowledge, unless instruction begins in the Mother's arms, and is continued unremittingly and energetically during life. Had we lived before the Deluge and enjoyed the faculties which the present age affords of gaining knowledge we might have learned something; but now we are of yesterday and literally know nothing.

Now, dear friend, you know something of my present circumstances and determinations so far as anything can be known in this changing world. I may continue my labors here I leave the *mite* to the Church and I may be thrown a burden on the world — only one thing is certain, while I am closely confined in teaching I must pay the penalty of bad health. I will do this — and try to do it cheerfully — have some *very dear* friends here in the Nation; and my sex forbids my traveling without means and Protection I am *satisfied* God "has fixed the bounds of my habitation" and he doeth all things *well*, I soon shall leave this earthly cot and rise with him to dwell.

Yours eternally in Christ
Sophia Sawyer

(Advertising again, this time in the Cherokee Advocate of Mar. 20, 1845, the notice for the Fayetteville Female Seminary was signed by S. Sawyer and Martha C. Trimble.

"Miss Sawyer informs her Cherokee patrons and the pupils generally that the session for the reception of young ladies will open April 16th and continue with short intervals until December during which term, pupils will be received and discharged by paying $1.50 per month in advance or $1.75 when payment is deferred. Those who enter at the opening of the session and remain during the term will enjoy special advantages while those who promiscuously enter and leave will pay according to the discretion of the teacher, who will justly graduate the tuition to meet the circumstances of reception and dismissal.

"Board can be obtained in good families for $1.50 per week. It is desirable that young ladies come prepared with necessary clothing, that their minds be not drawn from intellectual pursuits by needless attention to their wardrobes; they will also bear in mind that their intercourse in society will be controlled by the discretion of the teacher, who will always gratify her pupils when she can do so in accordance with their highest interest."

At the same time she also advertised in the Arkansas Intelligencer and on Mar. 22, 1845 the advertisement noted that lessons in French were available from a teacher of the Male Academy.

In May of 1845 Miss Sawyer has recovered the $100 which she still owes the American Board of Commissions for Missions and is sending it to them by Washburn with explicit instructions to Greene. During this same time period both Mrs. Major Ridge and Mrs. John Ridge made contributions to the Far West Seminary.)

Female Sem. Fayetteville, Arkansas, May 11, 1845

Rev. David Greene
Mission House, Boston
Very Dear Sir,

I write at this time that it may be distinctly understood when Mr. Washburn arrives at Boston to solicit for the Far West Seminary, the $100 due from me to the A.B. that the responsibility of *giving* it for *that object* rests entirely with them — the A.B.C. (American Board of Commissions for Missions.)

Mr. Washburn received $50 of it to pay you on his arrival, the other $50 can be paid as you shall direct. The whole sum also,

S. Sawyer

It will give you pleasure to know that my health is equal to having the care and instruction of 28 pupils daily — the Sabbath school and Bible Class as usual. This is the second month of the summer term and the school is daily increasing from different quarters — None but you can estimate the responsibilities and counteracting influences connected with my employment. *Pray for us.*

S. Sawyer

(On July 2 the term closed with examinations. A reporter for the Arkansas Intelligencer, July 12, 1845, said the examination was held July 2.

"Everything displayed the great advancement of the scholars and the high capacity of the teachers. The performances of the young masters and misses were creditable to themselves and teachers and gave great pleasure to the spectators. We are well acquainted with Miss Sawyer and know that her system of teaching is better adapted to perfect the education of youth than any other in this State and her school is as good as that of any other. If a few more such teachers were sustained in Arkansas, we should see her occupying a high stand among her sisters."

J. W. Washbourne, son of Cephas Washburn, had been named an editor of the Intelligencer in April, and if the above was written by him, he indeed could claim that he knew Miss Sawyer well. He later (1847) married one of Miss Sawyer's students, Susan Ridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ridge.

In her next letter, dated Nov. 16, 1845, it would seem the board refused the $100 to Washburn for the Far West Seminary. She includes with the letter a poem written by M. I. Williams, a Cherokee, on "The Christian's Hope."

Fem. Sem. Fayetteville, Nov. 16th, 1845

Rev. David Greene
Mission House, Boston
Very dear sir

I have deferred answering your last from the hope of being able to write fully respecting the moral aspect of Society here as connected with my usefulness, a want of time forbids it at present. I may write again after the session closes in Dec.

The decision of the Committee respecting the $100 met my feeling and judgment — then (my) sense of justice was gratified. I am truly sorry for Mr. Washburn. Were it in my power I would gratify him by giving thousands, but I must be *just.*

Ere this you have received notice that I have sent the remaining $50 due the B. to Mr. Worcester at Park Hill. I sent these because I had safe conveyance to that place and not to Dwight. Just let me remain as I am in relation to the B. I may again be active under their direction. Were I in Africa I *could teach* — yes I *could teach* my own sex, better than gentlemen. I did teach the Negroes successfully in Newark, N.J. It were easy to send me to Africa — the climate would prolong a life like mine. Do let me labor for these above all objects of benevolent effort.

The committee will see to the disposal of the $50. Mr. W. failed to pay them — I have more trouble to collect than to earn. I do it, however, in all practical cases — I practise also the strictest economy to get money to give and when it has passed out of my hands, I am relieved of responsibility.

Our school has been visited with sickness first fevers — then measles — all well now or nearly so. During these diseases I suffered more or less on account of suitable food — have since cooked at my room — have much better health and more time to myself.

As ever yours
S Sawyer

THE CHRISTIAN'S HOPE

(Tune "Auld Lang Syne)

1st Hail, sweetest dearest tie that binds
Our glowing hearts in one;
Hail! sacred hope that tunes our minds
To joys before unknown
Chorus
It is the hope, the blessed hope,
Which Jesus' grace has given
The hope when days and years are past,
We all shall meet in heaven

2nd What though the northern wintry blast,
Should howl around thy cot;
What though beneath a southern sun
Be cast our distant lot
Chorus

3rd From Burmah's shore to Africa's strand,
From India's burning plain;
From Europe and Colombia's land,
We hope to meet again
Chorus

4th Nor lingering look, nor parting sigh,
Our future meeting know;
There love shall beam from every eye;
And Hope immortal grow
Chorus

M. I. Williams, A Cherokee

(In Miss Sawyer's handwriting the note: "Miss Williams has been in this school since September.")

To Be Continued

RIDGE HOUSE REVISITED

The Ridge House, Fayetteville's oldest and most nationally significant historic building, is still standing today because people all over the United States cared enough to help prevent its demolition. But the task is not completed.

Sufficient money has come in to prevent its demolition and to enable the Society to enter into a purchase agreement. The mortgage has been reduced from $32,000 to $23,000 and sufficient cash is on hand to meet the $4,000 principal and interest payments for this year.

The amount is insufficient, however, to match the historic preservation grant application of $120,000. The Society has raised $20,288.25 and has in-kind service of $20,000, making the local matching funds $40,250 of the needed $60,000.00. The grant application is in Washington, D.C. awaiting action. Optimism is expressed by county officials that it will be approved and funded.

During the past year, volunteers from the Society and members of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity painted the exterior of the house and cleaned up the yard. This greatly improved the appearance of the house, but was done only as an expedient and without cost. The paint was donated by County Judge Vol Lester.

Research has continued which has added to our information regarding the Ridge family. A most poignant letter, written by Mrs. Sarah Bird Northrup Ridge who owned the house, has recently been discovered. Writing from Van Buren, where she went to consult George W. Paschal, her brother-in-law and attorney in dealing with her claims, she wrote:

"Van Buren, June 7th 1842

"Hon. John C. Spencer
Secretary of War
Sir:

"I address this communication to you in behalf of my fatherless children; being myself the bereaved widow of John Ridge, who in connection with a minority of the Cherokee Nation entered into a treaty with the United States. They were fully convinced at the time this was the only remedy within their power to preserve their long oppressed people from degradation and misery. In the adoption of this remedy they were promised the protection of the United States

government. Permit me to ask has this protection been granted? Let the barbarous murder of my husband and the unfortunate condition of his widow and orphan children, who were compelled to abandon their home and seek a refuge among strangers from threatened assassination answer this question.

"You cannot restore the husband and father to life – but you can in some measure atone for your negligence by compensating us for the pecuniary losses we have sustained and enable me to support and educate the children of my lamented husband.

"Language would fail me should I attempt to give you even a faint description of the sufferings of mind and body I have endured since the barbarous murder of my husband. Imagine for a moment a family consisting of father, mother and seven children while apparently sleeping in safety, at dawn of day thirty armed men surround the house, burst open the doors, the father aroused from sleep by the grasp of four stout men, dragged to the door and there barbarously murdered, his wife driven from him by the pointing of two guns at her breast, and forced to enter the house and the door closed on her, the children sobbing aloud for the sad fate of their father. Such was the unhappy fate of those who now look to the Government for a mitigation of their sufferings by a compensation for the destruction of a great portion of the property acquired by their father for their benefit. And must the children of him, whose life was sacrificed in the prosecution of an object intended to benefit his people and to carry out the objects of the United States Government be left unprotected in their just rights and thereby be deprived of such an education as it was the desire of their father to bestow upon them?

"In the fall of 1837 we removed from Georgia to the country assigned us by treaty and located near the line of Missouri where we expended upwards of five thousand dollars in the improvement of a farm, erecting buildings, etc. We occupied this place at the time of my husband's death which was on the 22 of June nearly three years since. My husband, in partnership with his father Maj. Ridge, erected a large storehouse at a considerable expense and at the time of their deaths had a large stock of goods just arriving from New York. A great proportion of these goods were opened and the remainder were on the road from Van Buren, a distance of 80 miles.

"The murderers threatened to destroy the store by setting fire to the building, therefore we were compelled to repack the goods and remove them out of the Nation, which was accordingly done as speedily as possible. At this time we had about thirty-five thousand dollars worth of goods at New York cost. The expense attending such a removal was very great. We have realized very little benefit from these

goods in comparison with their first cost even if our debts were collected.

"The first stock of goods, purchased the previous year, were sold to the most honest portion of the Cherokees on a credit, which it is now impossible to collect from them as they say we have no right to demand pay as my husband and his father received the money by the treaty to purchase the goods and in justice they belonged to them.

"After the murder of my husband I remained on my farm nearly one week, expecting every night our sufferings would be terminated by assassination from the murderers of my husband. Under this impression, I fled with my children to Fayetteville, a distance of fifty miles. The Indians considered my property as public plunder and immediately commenced their depredations on whatever they could find. They destroyed or stole my poultry, killed my cattle and hogs and, not satisfied with camping by my fields and eating just what they wanted, they turned their horses into the fields, evidently designing to destroy all the corn in their power. It is unnecessary for me to enumerate all my losses as you can form some estimate of them by those above specified.

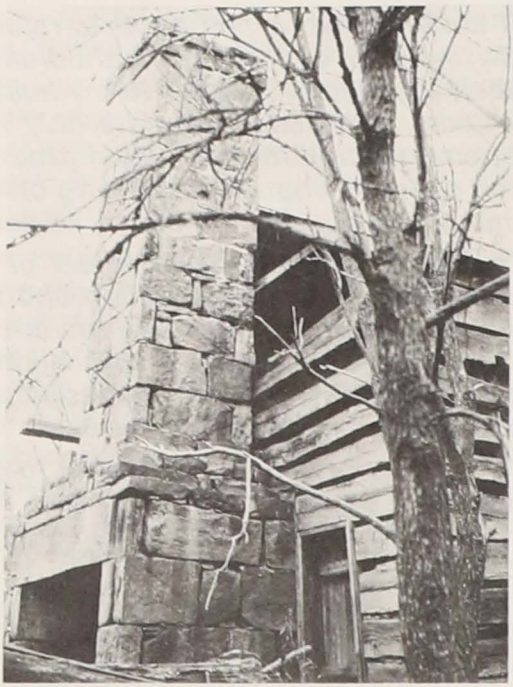
"I am fully determined never to return to the Nation to reside and I now, in behalf of my helpless children, ask the government in justice to their pledged protection to my husband, as one of the parties to the treaty, to extend to us the only redress in their power, which is a remuneration for the loss of property we have sustained. I have seven children who are depending on me, now their only parent, for maintenance and for the means to secure a respectable education.

"I now request the Government of the United States to take all of my possessions in the Nation and pay me their full value, which will enable me to purchase a farm in this state, or elsewhere, where I can support and educate my children. They are now young and require immediate aid and any assistance which the Government will render me will be gratefully received.

". . . I cannot believe my appeal to your justice will be in vain . . . I submit this to you, confident that no effort available by you will be neglected to secure the restoration of the just rights of the widow and the fatherless.

I am respectfully yours,
S. B. N. Ridge"

Contributions to make it possible for the Society to meet the purchase payments and necessary local funding may be sent to Washington County Historical Society, P.O. Box 357, Fayetteville, Ar. 72701.



THE ROBINSON HOUSE

by Pat Donat

William Robinson, a native of Kentucky and a veteran of the War of 1812 and the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, located on a farm of 120 acres on the West Fork of the White River in 1835. He and his wife Sarah had ten children, one of them David E. Robinson, who in 1841 married Mary Harrer. They became the parents of nine children, including John W. Robinson.

David is said to have been the person who built the two-story brick house pictured on the opposite page. An exact date cannot be assigned to the house, but the warm, mellow tones of the handmade bricks which were fired nearby give the house a similarity to other brick homes built in the country shortly after the Civil War. The house has been in the Robinson family since it was built, the last owner being John Roy Robinson who died this past fall at age 86.

The house has two rooms on each floor and two rooms in the one-story addition on the rear. Older than the brick house is a hand-hewn structure just north of it which served as the main house until the brick house was built. This old structure has a stone chimney (also pictured on the opposite page) which still stands although the building around it is crumbling into ruin.

When the story and pictures of the house appeared in the Northwest Arkansas Times on December 2, inquiry was received from a woman in Oklahoma who said that she and her husband planned to come here to retire and were interested in buying and restoring the Robinson home. The attorney of the estate is presently working with these parties in an attempt to save the old building.

The Washington County Historical Society received from the Robinson estate a vast quantity of newspapers, magazines, booklets and catalogs, ranging from a New York paper dated in 1849 to the Arkansas Countryman, published in Fayetteville in 1930. These papers will be cataloged and filed in the Tom Feathers Memorial Library and the Society is deeply grateful to Mr. Max Sample, Mr. Robinson's nephew, for the gift.

Tragically the century-old house has been systematically vandalized and robbed since Mr. Robinson's death, and many interesting and valuable items have been wantonly destroyed.

THE COLLEGE CEMETERY

(University of Arkansas)

The College Cemetery, as it was called, was at the northwest corner of West Maple and Garland Avenues in Fayetteville. It was a burial ground started for students in the 1870s. There was a long row of graves in front, running north to south, and scattered graves besides. A neat plank fence surrounded the grounds and the gate was at the southeast towards the town. It was a rustic place, rather untended, but not altogether unattractive, for the sun set beautifully over it, and wild flowers grew in the poor soil.

J. H. Menard, a brilliant pupil from Desha County, died on January 11, 1879 and was buried here the next day. Then there was a Mr. Evans Treadwell, whose betrothed came up from Alma clad in heavy mourning to his funeral. And a Miss Mills, who either lived or boarded at the Prentiss home, the site of the Presbyterian Church. A Mr. Wainwright, whose parents lived in Fayetteville. And Mr. Waggoner. There was the grave of Mabel McNeil child of Prof. J. F. McNeil. Mr. Vaulx conducted her funeral. Also Miss Emily Reed, eldest daughter of Dr. J. S. Reed of Fayetteville, was buried there. About commencement time in 1902 a music teacher at the University named Graver died rather suddenly from appendicitis and was buried in the College Cemetery.

The cemetery was a necessity provided by the A.I.U. authorities before the trains, buses or planes reached Fayetteville. Students died, most of them from typhoid in the summer and pneumonia in the winter, and embalming was still a new practice in the area.

Eventually the cemetery was abandoned and about 35 years ago the University moved the burials to other cemeteries and built an athletic field on the site.

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TONTITOWN ITEM

Abner W. Wasson, who was born in Tennessee in 1820, moved to Washington County in 1843. He enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1863. Family legend states that he was a member of a wagon train which left for California. The legend says that a friend's wagon broke down near present-day Tontitown, and in the accident the friend's leg was broken. Abner stayed behind to care for his friend. A well at the corner of the intersection of highways 112 and 68, one mile east of Tontitown, was believed to be the well on his homestead. It was reported that this wagon train was the one massacred in Mountain Meadows, Utah, reportedly by Mormons dressed as Indians.

OLD CIRCUIT COURT RECORDS

by Lloyd McConnell

A new term of Circuit Court began in July, 1879, with the Honorable James H. Berry sitting as Judge. To serve him came a grand jury which included the names of William Pyeatt, Peter Graham, William Morrison, Ewing Benbrook, John Mount (a John Mount, a policeman, was killed a year or two later), J. H. Van Hoose, William Hutchens, D. B. Morris, George Lake, W. R. Ritter, John Irvin and George McClung.

Excused as school directors were Sam Peden and J. S. Vest. Ben Strickler and J. C. Thompson were excused on account of illness in the family.

The Sheriff opened the alternate list of jurors and called J. M. Simpson, Thomas Epps and H. P. Greene. Frank Deaver was also accepted, and the court excused G. W. Arnett and Felix Kimbrough. The Court instructed the grand jury, giving them the Charge, and appointed Mr. Van Hoose as its foreman.

George O. Denton was sworn in as the bailiff of the grand jury, and I can remember seeing a bailiff working, sitting at the door of the jury room keeping everyone at a distance so they could not hear what was going on inside, a large brass spittoon alongside his chair.

On the petit jury, Sam Shinn, J. G. Tunstill, Andy Henson, Sam Reed, W. G. D. Hinds and Jasper Fanner were seated. R. F. Braden was excused. J. M. Grimes was ill and sent home. Ed Peer, John J. Clark, Sy Thompson, Abe Allen and John Reed were accepted, as was John Mathews. J. D. Powers, John Gibson and James Brown were excused for cause, along with John D. Thomason and F. M. Lake.

George Maguire and William Holland were seated, and from an alternate list came Ed Burton, Joseph Shafer, William Blackburn, J. M. Bell, Tandy Godard and Rufus Seay. From the bystanders C. S. Hauptman, Ed Couch, W. G. Massie and J. N. Banks were seated.

The Court called the docket, setting each case for a definite time, or accepting a plea, or a request for a continuance to another term.

Some defendants demanded an early trial, and a jury in such a case turned J. C. Hanna loose on a charge of assault with a deadly thing. This could be an attack with anything, knife, rock, hammer, gun or stick of wood.

Joseph Lyles asked for a continuance and being refused, pleaded guilty to a couple of misdemeanors and received $10 fines. A third was dismissed and his slate was clean.

Thomas Jennings received a dismissal, and a jury found Tillman Dysche not guilty of perjury. An attachment was issued for W. J. Malone, a missing witness against Ephraim Ramey.

H. Calhoun did not answer the call of the Sheriff, who called him thrice from the front door of the Courthouse. His bond was forfeited and a $200 judgment entered against him. A jury heard the evidence against Perry Mecklin and decided that $20 would be about the right amount for him to pay into the county.

A. P. Steele sued B. W. Tolbert, and J. J. Fairbanks filed suit against S. A. Weir.

The State dismissed its charge against William Williford, and fined J. C. Stevenson $10 for a simple assault. A Mr. Sexton received five years on a felony charge. Perry Malone was charged with an assault but was cleared by the jury. They did, however, fine him $50 on a lesser charge, and ordered him to work on some bridge or other public improvement if the fine be not paid.

Ephraim Ramey's name had been long on the docket for an old killing, and a jury finally heard the evidence and found him not guilty. His jury included the names of T. J. Horn, Hugh Morrow, John May, J. N. Vaughan and J. J. Baggett.

John Brown, solemnly called three times, came not but made default. His surety, John Reed, was also called thrice from the door of the courthouse, came not. He was dead, and the Court ordered his administrator to appear at the next term to show cause why a bond should not be paid.

A Henry Neill entered a plea of guilty to some minor infraction and was assessed a fine of $10. John Henson was declared innocent after a jury trial, and Thomas Christian was discharged by the Court.

The Sheriff, George H. Pettigrew, demanding a trial on a charge of malfeasance, was cleared by the jury, and returned to his office. L. C. Arnett and J. C. Hodge dew short terms in prison and F. M. Boyd was fined $25.00. Z. M. Pettigrew received a dismissal and Nathan Dickson forfeited a $200 bond.

Presley R. Smith, County Clerk, was cleared of his indictment and returned to all the rights and privileges and emoluments of his office, from which he had been suspended.

Other civil docket cases included the names of A. M. Wilson, Isaac Carnahan, Britton Finley and Pryor Lea. G. W. M. Reed sued Thomas Jennings and C. H. Miller filed againt James Oates.

All in all, it was an uneventful term, although the trials of county officials may have created a considerable stir.

MARRIAGES IN 1883

Compiled by Lloyd McConnell

The Rev. J. W. Dutton performed the July 4, 1883 ceremony for James F. Shaw, 23, and Miss Mida B. Hendren, both of Fayetteville.

Thomas Shockley and Lousinda Glover, ages 21 and 29, both of Evansville, went to the Rev. James Garrett who married them on Jan. 7.

A Prairie Grove couple, P. E. Shofner, 28 , and Miss Lina Smith, 23, were married on April 2nd, by Rev. Samuel N. Burns.

W. M. Simmons, 33, and Miss Alma L. Mayes, 18, were married by Rev. John Mayes, on June 24th. A Fayetteville couple.

W. O. Simonds, 25, and Miss Allice Hall, 18, had R. J. Reynolds do their ceremony on February 21st. He was 25 and she 18.

Robert Simpson, 21, and Miss Anny Reed, also 21, both of Boonsboro, were married Feb. 15th by a licensed MG.

Madison Slaughter, 21, and Miss Nettie Gilliland, 15 years of age, both of Goshen, were married by G. Bryant, an MG, on January 4.

From Billingsley came G. W. Sloan, 26, and Mrs. F. C. Morrow, age 28, to be married by the Rev. H. W. Welch, on July 8th.

E. F. Smith, 23, married Miss Nancy E. Miller, age 15, both of Durham, on June 3rd, with Justice R. A. Rutherford officiating.

J. D. Smith, 21, and Miss Fanny Mahan, a Maguires Store couple, were married by the Rev. A. Huckaby on August 19th. She was 17.

In Fayetteville, P. R. Smith, 65, was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza A. Paster, 36, by L. W. Davis, on March 27, 1883.

A Cincinnati couple, R. J. Smith, and Miss N. C. Bond, both 25, were married by Justice of the Peace J. Wassum. Their date was August 26, 1883.

W. L. Stamp, 24, and Miss Annie May Murdock, 20, both of Fayetteville, went to the Rev. John Mayes, who united them on July 15th, 1883.

William H. Mayes, a Justice of the Peace, performed the ceremony for A. C. Stout and Mrs. Russie M. Johnson, ages 52 and 32, of Goshen, on November 1st.

James B. Strange, 24, and Miss Annie B. Terhune, 18, of Farmington, were married in Justice of the Peace style on October 21st, 1883 by J. P. Wilson.

George Sutton and Miss Maggie Cooper, 25 and 23, chose Feb. 22nd as their wedding date with Thomas B. Reynolds officiating.

William K. Sutton, 27, and his bride, Miss Alberty Southern, 16, of Winslow, went to the Rev. Joseph Waddell for their wedding on August 8th, 1883.

William Swift and Miss Codelia A. McKnight, ages 24 and 19, Fayetteville citizens, were married by Eli Baker, an MG, on August 12, 1883, who certified that he had duly performed their marriage.

Champion Taylor, 57, chose Mrs. Matha Tias, 31, of Fayetteville in a ceremony performed by W. R. Duncan, Minister of the Gospel, on November 29, 1883.

J. W. Thomas, 23, of Durham, married Miss Nannie Wilson, 15, also of Durham, on Juy 15, 1883 with Justice of the Peace R. A. Rutherford officiating.

J. W. M. Tiffee and Miss Lydia L. Henry, ages 22 and 18, came from Brentwood for their license, and Justice of the Peace James Peters performed their pre-Christmas wedding ceremony on December 24.

A Goshen couple, William Titsworth, 30 and Miss M. E. Allison, 32, did as many others from that community chose to do, and asked the Rev. Moses Dutton to perform their ceremony on January 28, 1883.

J. M. Towler, 23, and Miss Maggie G. Phillips, 22, of Goshen, were married on June 3rd, by J. C. Oliver, a Justice of the Peace. The ford on White River near Elkins, now crossed by Highway 74, was called the Towler Ford.

George H. Trinary and Miss Nannie Morgan, both of Evansville, ages 21 and 19, were married by James W. Garrett, a Minister of the Gospel, on June 16th, 1883.

J. P. Tucker, who lived at Viney Grove, age 28, married Miss M. E. Tawery, 19, of Prairie Grove, on October 24, 1883, with the Rev. Benjamin H. Greathouse officiating.

A Fayetteville couple, Thomas Turner, 23, and Miss Mary Boyd, age 20, were married by Rev. Thomas Reynolds on Feb. 27, 1883.

Maguire Store area resident Robert Tuttle, 27, came to wed Miss Lizzie Wilson, 22, on Nov. 29th, 1883 in a ceremony performed by the Rev. W. H. R. Duncan.

The village of Durham was represented on August 1, 1883, when Zack Van Hoose, 26, took his chosen one, Miss Julia Campbell, 25, before the Hon. R. A. Rutherford for a civil ceremony.

J. D. Van Winkle, 23, and Miss Ada D. Paper, 20, both of Fayetteville, came to the Rev. S. W. Davies to be married on Oct. 10.

Justice W. G. D. Hinds performed the civil ceremony for C. G. Warren, 20, and Miss M. E. Vineyard, 17, both of Prairie Grove. Their date was Feb. 12th, 1883.

Reuben Warren, 49, chose Mrs. Rebecca Garrett, 22, for his companion in marriage on May 5, 1883, with Josiah Kester, a Minister of the Gospel, doing the chores. They lived at Winslow.

William E. Wassum and Miss Mattie Rush, ages 30 and 22, of Rheas Mill, came before Elijah Webb, their popular Justice of the Peace, for a wedding on January 29, 1884.

The Carters Store area furnished J. D. Webb, 21, and Miss Addie Richardson as the matrimonial participants on March 8, 1883, before Justice of the Peace Bracken Lewis.

Noah I. A. West, of Cincinnati, and Miss A. R. E. Dipboye, ages 20 and 21, were married by J. C. Massie, a popular JP in Fayetteville on September 13, 1883.

J. T. West, 26, and Miss Lucy Thomas, 27, both of Viney Grove, were married by the Rev. Benjamin F. Totten on January 4, 1884.

Boonsboro residents, J. T. Whinery, 30, came with C. C. Jobe, 20, on February 8, 1883, to the presence of Justice J. C. Massie, who performed their marriage ceremony.

W. R. Whitaker and Miss Mary A. Russell, 26 and 16, were married on the July 4, 1883 holiday by the Rev. Ira Williams. The couple likely lived at Dutch Mills.

A Madison county couple, J. A. Whitmore, 23, and Miss Francis Craig, 18, of St. Paul, Arkansas were married by Justice Massie on January 29, 1884.

James D. Williams, and Miss Allice Smith, Maguire Store Community, joined together in a ceremony on January 18, 1883, by the Rev. John C. Sherry.

Arkansas Wilson, 52, of Farmington, was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Simms, a neighbor, on April 5, 1883. She was 25. The Rev. J. A. Roach performed.

R. D. Wilson, 50, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. M. E. Ferguson, 30, of Weddington, were married by Elijah Webb, a J. P. on July 17, 1883.

A Siloam Springs man, Joseph Wilson, 43, came to wed Miss Mary Neill, 32, of Wheeler, in a ceremony by Justice G. J. Hogg, on Jan. 10.

A popular Viney Grove couple, W. E. Woodruff, 25, and Miss Clem Tilley, age 21, were married on Oct. 31, 1883, by the Rev. B. F. Totten.

J. D. Worley and Miss Maggie Hardesty, age 20 and 24, of Strickler, were married on November 15 by R. M. Wood, minister.

OUR READERS WRITE

Mrs. Ernest B. Buzzard (Mabel Link) P.O. Box 93, Racine, Mo. 64858 has completed *The Elias Link Family & Descendants,* linna bound, 8½" x 11", 160 pages, 175 allied family names and listing 750 descendants to 1973. Elias was b. 1823 in N. C. and d. 1884 in Mo. He married (1) Philipina Culp in N. C. and (2) Margaret Ann Dunagan, b. in Mo. The book costs $3.25 per copy, plus 30c mailing costs.

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Edwin Vaulx Boles, 3523 Loquat Avenue, Coconut Grove, Miami, Florida, 33133 says "I very much enjoy FLASHBACK. You are doing a splendid job. Enclosed is my check for my 1974 membership and gift memberships for Cousin Frances Barnett and my aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers B. Boles. Thanks for such an interesting and well-done publication." (Editors' note: Thank you! for the kind words and additional subscriptions.)

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Jerome F. Thompson, 28 Shannon Drive, Little Rock, Arkansas 72207, writes: "The story in the November 1973 FLASHBACK by Louise Thornton, "Where'd They Get That Name?" fascinated me with its seldom published information about my native county. The story greatly increased my knowledge of the origin of the names and nicknames of various places throughout the county — something which I heartily welcome.

The paragraph on "Hog-Eye" was of particular interest to me because I have heard of that community ever since I was a child and have often wondered what could possibly be associated with its name. As you can imagine, my interest was heightened when I read that a barfly fiddled "Hog-Eye" into history. I complement Mrs. Thornton on "Where'd They Get That Name?" and appreciate the extensive research that she must have done in developing the story.

"My 1974 wish for the Society is that it may have a big increase in membership and much success in all its activities."

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QUERIES

Pyeatt-Forsythe

Mrs. Willard Jaynes, Box 30, Linden, Texas 75563 wants information on Henderson Marion Pyeatt and his wife, Mrs. Emeline Forsythe (Marrs) Pyeatt, especially the dates and places of their deaths. Henderson M. Pyeatt was a direct descendant of the first Pyeatts who settled at Cane Hill and Prairie Grove in Washington County, Arkansas. Mrs. Jaynes would also like information on the death of Mrs. Betsy Marrs Forsythe, first wife of Thomas Jefferson Forsythe. They married c. 1827 in Kentucky and moved in the 1830s to Washington County, Arkansas.

Payne

Yetive Denton Ramsey, 501 San Jacinto, LaPorte, Texas 77571 asks: "Can someone give me the parents of Wm. M. Payne and wife, Elizabeth? According to 1840 census, Madison County, Arkansas, they lived in Bowen Twp. In 1850 census they were in War Eagle Twp. Both were born in Tenn., he c. 1810 and she c. 1813. Children: George W., b. Ill., c. 1833; James J., b. Ill., c. 1835 (my great-grandfather); Sarah J., b. Ark. c. 1838; Mary C., b. Ark. c. 1840; John C., b. Ark., c. 1842; Alice C., b. Ark., c. 1847; Pleasant K., b. Ark. 5 mos. (1850).

1860 census, War Eagle Twp.

No. 1024 Payne, G. W., 28, b. Ill.
Payne, Frances, 18, b. Tenn.
Payne, B. M. H., 8/12, female, b. Ark.

No. 1025 Payne, P. F., 57, b. Tenn. (Is he bro. to Wm. M. Payne?)
Payne, Ann T., 32, b. Tenn., (Was she a Hawkins?)
Harper, Matilda C., 18, b. Ark.
Jett, James M., 8, b. Ark.

Both of their mothers were sisters to Sophia Dorcas (McCracken) Payne

Mitchell, Tim, 25, b. Ala.

No. 1045 Payne, J. J. (Jim), 28, b. Ill.
Payne, D. S. (Sophia Dorcas McCracken), 17, b. Ark. 2/22/43
Payne, Miller A., 7/12, b. Ark. (My grandmother, m. William F. Denton)
Snipes, Mary, 20, b. Ark. (Is she sister to Jim Payne?)

Records in Huntsville, Ark. show that Jim Payne died before 1868 but the family never knew where or when he died. This was during the Civil War.

"Does the M. in Wm. M. Payne's name stand for Murrell?"

"I welcome correspondence on these families."

Denton

Yetive Denton Ramsey (see Query on Payne above) writes: "According to Goodspeed's Northwest Arkansas History, 1889, John Denton was born in S. C. and his wife, Jane French, was born in N. C. What are dates of birth? Who were their parents? Where were they married? When? I've been told they are buried in unmarked graves on their farm in Washington Co., Ark. Are there records of their deaths? Did either have wills? Their youngest son, Tilford Denton (my great-grandfather) was b. 1817 in Warren Co., Tenn. Believe they came to Arkansas Territory about 1834 from Warren Co., Tenn. Their farm was near Cane Hill and Cincinnati, Ark. Believe John was Capt. of the 29th Regiment of Tenn. Militia. 8 Dec. 1808, Warren Co. Goodspeed says they had 12 children but only 2 sons and 2 daughters had families. Believe Elizabeth Denton was the first wife of Richard Henderson Bean; Wm. French Denton was husband of Margaret Desha; Mary Jane Denton was wife of M. Daniel Thomason. Isaac C. Denton lived with or near Jane Thomason after Daniel Thomason died. Tilford Denton was husband of Mary Sneed. Hugh Lawson Denton lived near Tilford and they owned a store in Carroll Co., Ark. There were 6 more children that I know nothing about. Did they stay in Tenn.?

"I will welcome correspondence on this family."

Allison-Mayes-Nidiffer (Nidever)

Mrs. Smith (Mary) Witcher, Rte. 3, Box 323, Tahlequah, Okla. 74464 asks: "Desire information on family of David Allison, Jr. who married Charlotte Mayes 9/16/1812, Franklin Co., Ga. In 1820 and 1830 living in Habersham Co., Ga. Were they living near Fayetteville about 1850? $20.00 reward for location and proof of grave of Solomon Nidiffer (Nidever) died between 1860-1870, probably at or near Maysville, Arkansas. Thank you!"

— w c h s —

The Washington County Historical Society is exchanging publications with the Woodruff County Historical Society, the Benton County Historical Society, the White County Historical Society, the Independence County Historical Society, and the Oklahoma Genealogical Society. Also, our FLASHBACK goes to many libraries and universities.

— w c h s —

OFFICERS, NEWS AND NOTES

At the 22nd annual meeting of the Washington County Historical Society, Dwain E. Manske was re-elected to his third term as president. Mr. Cyrus Sutherland was named vice president, and officers re-elected were Lloyd McConnell, secretary; Marvin Murphy, treasurer; and Jean Newhouse, editor.

Two new members were elected to the Board of Directors: Rev. Edward L. Salmon and Charles L. Tompkins. Mrs. Ruth Roberts was re-elected for a three-year term. Those continuing as directors are: terms expiring in 1975, Larry L. Browne, Jr., Mrs. Tom Lavender and Mrs. Richard Lynch; terms expiring in 1976, Mrs. Bennett Brogdon, Boyce Davis, and Mrs. Everett Whillock.

Even with the necessity of increasing the dues for the 1973 year, our membership reached. 665 and renewals are presently being received for the 1974 year.

Mrs. Helen Lewis Bocquin reported on new acquisitions to the furnishings of Headquarters House, and Mrs. Ralph Jones reported that 50 volunteers had acted as hostesses during the months the House was open to visitors. Mr. Tom Lavender reported on projects accomplished and planned for the upkeep and improvement of the House, including new gutters installed to correct troublesome leaks, and a wall replaced to restore the entrance hall to its original state.

Among new equipment purchased for the office was a tape recorder and a copy machine needed to answer requests for genealogical information. During the year the Board had voted to charge a fee of $5.00 for genealogical research, plus any actual cash expenses incurred in the search.

Members were told of a television commercial prepared for Headquarters House which will be run as a public service by area television stations to attract visitors to the House during the tourist season.

Publications included Dr. H. E. Buchanan's autobiography and Lloyd McConnell's compilation of marriage records from 1880 to 1889, in addition to the quarterly FLASHBACKs.

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